

**The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
Trading as DRCC**

**Directors' Report and Audited Financial Statements
For the financial year ended
31 December 2018**

**Registered Number: 147318
Charity Number: CHY 8529
Charity Registration Number: 20021078**

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THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) COMPANY INFORMATION

Chair	Ann Marie Gill
Directors	Ann Marie Gill Aibhlin McCrann Carol Keane Cathy O'Donohoe Grace O'Malley Helen Jones Keith Herman Neasa Kane-Fine John Fanning Anne Marie James
Chief Executive	Noeline Blackwell
Company Secretary	Keith Herman
Auditors	JPA Brenson Lawlor Brenson Lawlor House Argyle Square Morehampton Road Dublin 4
Bankers	Permanent TSB 70 Grafton Street Dublin 2 Allied Irish Banks 40/41 Westmoreland Street Dublin 2 Ulster Bank 130 Baggot Street Lower Dublin 2
Solicitors	Kilroy's Solicitors 69 Lower Leeson Street Dublin 2
Registered Office	70 Lower Leeson Street Dublin 2 D02 VW13

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The Directors present their annual report and audited financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The company is a registered charity and hence the report and results are presented in a form which complies with the requirements of Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102. Although not obliged to comply with the Charities SORP, the organization has implemented its recommendations where relevant in these accounts. The main activities of the organization are charitable.

The content of the director's annual report is set out in the following headings:

- Objectives and activities,
- Achievements and performance;
- Financial review;
- Structure, governance and management;
- Reference and administrative details;
- Exemptions from disclosures and
- Funds held as custodian trustee on behalf of others.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre (DRCC) exists to provide counselling, psychotherapy and support to victims of sexual violence and strives to eliminate tolerance of sexual violence in Irish society. We also aim to:

- Provide education and training services for professionals and agencies who encounter sexual abuse in the course of their work.
- Help people who have been traumatised physically and mentally by sexual abuse.

Activities in support of these aims include:

- The operation of a National 24-Hour Helpline in support of men and women who have experienced sexual violence, including rape and other sexual assault, childhood sexual abuse, or sexual harassment/bullying;
- The provision of outreach services in Coolock, Tallaght University Hospital and the Dóchas Centre Women's prison;
- Advocating on behalf of survivors of sexual violence, to ensure that they have appropriate access to health and justice systems, and that their rights and dignity are respected when accessing these services;
- The provision of training services that help to both prevent and deal with sexual violence when it occurs;
- Working to eliminate tolerance of sexual violence through awareness-raising campaigns and through education and training activities;
- The collection and dissemination of data to advance understanding of the prevalence and incidence of sexual violence and the services provided to those who suffer it.

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ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

Our goals

The DRCC is guided by its strategic plan 2016–2019, which has set the three strategic goals for the organisation:

- Ensure that victims/survivors of current and historic sexual violence receive the supports that they need to heal;
- Eliminate tolerance of sexual violence in Irish society and support the rights of victims/survivors;
- To be a strong, sustainable organisation.

Each goal is to be achieved through delivery of a number of strategic objectives, as set out below.

Goal 1

Ensure that victims/survivors of current and historic sexual violence receive the supports that they need to heal

This goal will be achieved through the delivery of the following objectives:

- **Objective 1:** Providing high-quality services to victims/survivors of current and historic sexual violence.
- **Objective 2:** Building the capacity of Irish society to better understand and guard against the harm of sexual violence, as well as meet the needs of victims/survivors.
- **Objective 3:** Recognising the diversity of those who are victims/survivors of sexual violence, ensuring our services are available to whoever needs them.

Objective 1

Providing high-quality services to victims/survivors of current and historic sexual violence

Our services are delivered through:

- The National 24-hour Helpline;
- Face-to-face counselling and psychotherapy and group therapy;
- Accompaniment services.

National 24-Hour Helpline

The total number of Helpline contacts reached 13,367 in 2018, an increase of almost 4% (398) on 2017, and 7.9% (979) higher than in 2016. The number of first-time calls in 2018 was 7,423, an increase of almost 13% (850) on the previous year, and 21% (1,290) higher than in 2016. In 2018, the number of calls in respect of rape specifically was 4,713. This was a slight decrease of 40, or less than 1%, on the 2017 figure. On the other hand, the 2018 figure is still more than 31% higher than in 2016, when 3,579 calls were received. In other words, the number of calls specifically in respect of rape increased by one-third between 2016 and 2017, with 2018 remaining broadly at the same level. Even more striking has been the increase of almost two-thirds in such calls since 2015, when the number stood at 2,876. This quite dramatic increase has had a major impact on demand for crisis appointments.

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Face-to-face counselling and psychotherapy

Clients who come to the centre may have experienced rape or sexual assault in the recent past, some time ago, or as children. With demand for our services again exceeding supply in 2018, we had to make some difficult decisions. One of these is to ensure that crisis clients, anyone who has experienced rape within the previous six months, is seen as quickly as possible: normally within two weeks. Any increase in the number of crisis client's places pressure on our ability to provide services to those who have suffered rape or sexual assault outside of that six-month period. Face-to-face counselling and psychotherapy activity is measured by the number of clients seen as well as by the number of appointments offered and taken up. In addition, we record the number of new clients seen each year. In 2018, 582 clients were seen, an increase of 6.2% on 2017 (548) and a 17.58% increase on 2016 (495). Of the 582 clients seen, 365 were seen for the first time, an increase of 4.7% on the number of new clients seen in 2017. More significantly, the number of new clients seen in 2018 was up 21% on 2016, when 293 were seen.

Appointments offered and delivered

Appointments offered

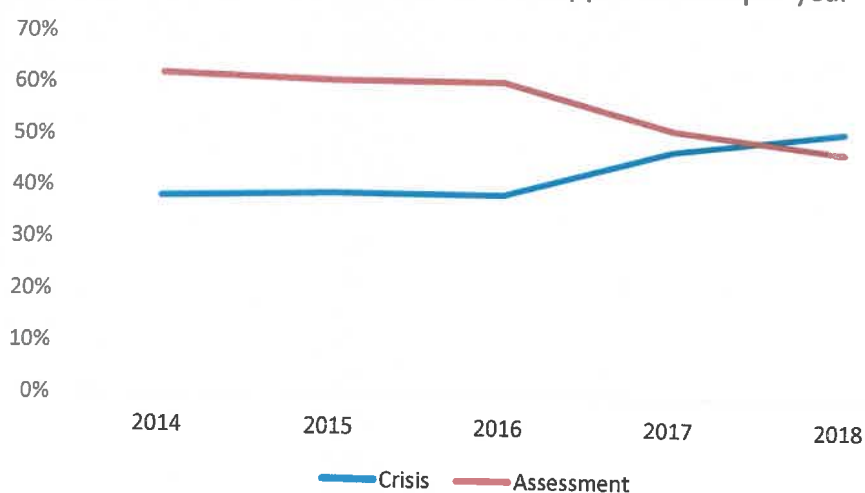
Overall, some 5,564 appointments were offered during 2018, a 12% increase on 2017 and almost a quarter higher than in 2016. The largest increase was in the number of crisis appointments offered, which rose to 2,907, compared with 2,444 in 2017, thus representing an increase of 19%. There were 2,657 assessment appointments offered, an increase of 6.45% on 2017. The ratio of crisis appointments to assessment appointments has reversed since 2016 as a result of the sharp increase in the number of crisis appointments.

Appointments delivered

Of the 5,564 appointments offered, a total of 4,228 were delivered (2,187 crisis, and 2,041 assessment), an increase of 9% on 2017. The take-up rate was 76%, with similar rates recorded for crisis and assessment appointments. Six therapists facilitated two workshops and a rape recovery group during 2018. This represented a total of 246 group therapy hours, an increase of 196 on the 83 group therapy hours delivered in 2017. The number of crisis appointments delivered (2,187) was up 16.89% on the 2017 level of 1,871. Assessment appointments (2,041) showed a marginal increase. In line with the trend noted earlier, the ratio of crisis to assessment appointments delivered was 52% to 48% respectively. This was the first time in at least 12 years that the number of crisis appointments actually delivered exceeded the number of assessment appointments.

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Percentage crisis and assessment appointments per year



The 65% increase in demand for crisis appointments since 2016 has had a significant impact on the waiting list for assessment appointments. We simply cannot keep pace with demand for assessment appointments, and the unfortunate outcome is that people who we know need and deserve help had to wait longer on the assessment list in 2018.

Accompaniment services

Our accompaniment services are entirely dependent on volunteers. They accompany people who are victims of rape and sexual assault in difficult situations when they attend at the Sexual Assault Treatment Unit (SATU) at the Rotunda Hospital Dublin, report rape or sexual assault to the Garda Síochána, or attend court. The service provided is psychological support. It is non-judgemental and confidential. It is available to all victims of sexual assault, including rape. It is particularly appreciated by those who are especially vulnerable, who are attending alone and have no other support. It is also appreciated by families and friends who often find themselves at a loss when seeking to support those they love. Our specially trained volunteers accompanied and provided psychological support to 211 people at SATU during 2018. This is a specialised unit with highly trained staff which provides care and treatment to victims. In addition, this is the place where any necessary forensic evidence will be collected as potential evidence in future court proceedings.

The number of our visits to the SATU in 2018 was down on 2017, when 251 visits were undertaken. This is largely due to the fact the SATU at the Rotunda Hospital was closed on a number of occasions during 2018 because there were insufficient trained staff available to allow it to be operated safely. We noted 140 12-hour shifts when our services were not required as a result of the closure of the unit. Many of these were at weekends. We commented publicly on this and on our concerns that victims had to travel to other SATU units around the country. In the last quarter, the staffing complement was increased, and we noted with satisfaction that the Health Service Executive (HSE) is training new staff who will be available for duty in mid-2019. We also contributed to a review undertaken of SATUs generally. The results of this review are expected in the first half of 2019.

In April 2018, we sought to enhance and expand the accompaniment services offered by employing someone to coordinate volunteers supporting those who were reporting into the justice system. The service offers support to victims of sexual violence through support and accompaniment when someone is reporting to the Gardaí or attending a trial. The expansion of the service allowed for an increase in the number of volunteers available for both Garda and court accompaniment.

During 2018, there was a 53% increase in victims supported during the court process through accompaniment, familiarisation and support by telephone. There was also more than a 100% increase in people supported who were making, or considering making, statements in relation to sexual violence, through accompaniment to Garda stations and support by phone and text.

Key statistics:

211	Number of accompaniments to SATU
148	Number of family and friends supported in SATU
43	Number of victims supported in court/Garda station
48	Number of days' accompaniment provided at court/Garda station
15	Number of victims supported by phone, text and email

Behind these stark statistics there are thousands of women and men who have shared their stories with us on the Helpline, through the accompaniment services, and in the counselling rooms. Those callers and clients provide us with an understanding of the issues that need to be addressed, and help inform our policy work. The numerous submissions made by the DRCC during 2018 were informed by our expertise and experience and particularly by the experiences of all those accessing our services.

Volunteer services

DRCC volunteers who commit to a two-year service period are essential to delivering our services. Without them, the DRCC would be unable to provide a round-the-clock service to survivors of rape and sexual assault. The volunteers demonstrate outstanding commitment to supporting survivors of sexual violence, completing an initial 72 hours of intensive training, regular supervision and debriefing sessions, as well as giving their time. At present we have 93 trained, active volunteers, and 39 new volunteers were recruited and trained during 2018.

The volunteers are trained to staff our National 24-hour Helpline outside of office hours and at weekends and public holidays. Their commitment to providing this service ensures that, whenever someone calls for support, a trained telephone counsellor is ready to listen and to provide information.

Our volunteers also provide crucial support to clients attending the SATU in the Rotunda Hospital, making a statement to Gardaí, or attending court.

Volunteers have access to 24-hour support from one of the three accredited psychotherapists who run the Volunteer Services Department, and who also facilitate debriefing and provide guidance on difficult situations. This service means that our volunteers are never on their own when supporting others.

In autumn 2018, we undertook a pilot project on the inclusion of male volunteers for telephone counselling. Two male volunteers were recruited and undertook the full telephone counselling training in October 2018, and both men are now working on the Helpline. Both have undertaken training in outreach work, including talks to schools, and this is working well. Feedback from clients to date has been almost entirely positive, and the pilot programme will continue in 2019.

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Objective 2:

Building the capacity of Irish society to better understand and guard against the harm of sexual violence as well as meet the needs of victims/survivors

The DRCC provides training and information to a number of other frontline services which support people who have experienced sexual violence. During 2018, our Education and Training team provided 148 training days to 2,816 people working in those services. About half of those trained were Garda Trainees at the Garda Training College in Templemore. We continue to highlight the need for our Garda services to understand the impact of rape and other sexual abuse on its victims. As Commissioner Drew Harris put it when he attended the launch of our 2017 report, this will enable Gardaí to better deal with victims and to better collect good evidence for prosecution.

Other frontline workers trained included nurses, mental health service workers, counselling services, non-specialist psychotherapists, and student union officers. We also provided our Dignity at Work Course on 46 different occasions to statutory bodies, non-governmental organisations and other institutions. Much of our training work in 2018 addressed young people. Our BodyRight programme is designed to empower teachers, guidance counsellors, youth workers and others to raise awareness of respect and healthy relationships, and to prevent sexual violence among young people. This is a four-day programme, which was delivered on six occasions in 2018.

In addition, the DRCC is a partner in the TúsIa and the Galway Rape Crisis Centre-led 'Manuela' programme, an experimental programme similar to BodyRight. We supported one of the workers on that programme through accommodation and other supports in 2018, and we participated on its Advisory Committee.

In addition to these training courses, we attended a large number of events at various Dublin university fresher and health weeks, alerting students and staff alike to our services and to the importance of understanding consent. Volunteers from the DRCC also spoke to 21 educational institutions about the work of the Centre and the concept of sexual violence.

Objective 3

Recognising the diversity of those who are victims/survivors of sexual violence, ensuring our services are available to whoever needs them

While the Dublin Rape Crisis Centre, as its name implies, is based in the capital city, we continued to have a national reach in 2018 through the National 24-Hour Helpline and the delivery of training services around the country. In addition, we work in collaboration with other services throughout Ireland, including making referrals as appropriate. In 2018, we referred those who called the National 24-Hour Helpline to other services in our own Centre, to the other 15 rape crisis centres around the country and to other services.

People without homes, and who are refugees are particularly vulnerable as victims of sexual violence. They avail of a variety of services, and work with those services was prioritised during 2018. During the year, we provided training to 65 people in services working with homeless people, and to 72 people working with refugees, including those in direct provision.

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The DRCC has outposts at Tallaght University Hospital and at the Northside Civic Centre, Coolock. In 2018, we entered into discussions with Túsla in relation to the establishment of a further outpost in Fingal. This is to be developed in 2019.

Goal 2

Eliminate tolerance of sexual violence in Irish society and support the rights of victims/survivors

This goal will be achieved through the delivery of the following objectives:

- **Objective 4:** Building, maintaining and disseminating knowledge and expertise on the topic of sexual violence
- **Objective 5:** Building greater recognition in the law and throughout society on the key role of consent
- **Objective 6:** Increasing the incidence of reporting offences of sexual violence
- **Objective 7:** Facilitating victims/survivors in making their voices heard and promoting innovation in strengthening protection for victims/survivors of sexual violence.

Objective 4:

Building, maintaining and disseminating knowledge and expertise on the topic of sexual violence

Sexual Abuse and Violence in Ireland (SAVI) report

The DRCC has for many years been calling for a follow-up study to the 2002 *Sexual Abuse and Violence in Ireland* (SAVI) report. The fact that we do not know the true extent of the problem is a huge impediment to ending sexual violence and holding perpetrators to account. In January 2018, the DRCC made a written submission and an oral presentation to the Scoping Group established to research the prevalence of, and emerging trends in, sexual abuse and violence in Ireland. Following completion of the group's work, the Department of Justice and Equality announced in November 2018 that the Central Statistics Office will undertake the development and delivery of a new national survey. This long-overdue announcement was warmly welcomed by the DRCC. However, we also expressed our concerns in relation to the five-year time frame proposed for the study. It is also a concern that no decision has been made to undertake the further research that will be needed to better understand the prevalence and trends of sexual violence in minority and hard-to-reach groups.

Research by the DRCC

The #MeToo hashtag and movement enabled people, some for the first time, to report publicly the sexual harassment and abuse they had suffered. During the latter part of 2018, the DRCC carried out a survey asking those who have experienced sexual harassment whether they reported their harassment, what mechanisms facilitated or impeded reporting, and whether they were satisfied with the outcome. The survey, promoted via DRCC social media channels, received 955 responses, 86% from women, and 13% from men, ranging in ages from 16 to 84. At the end of 2018, analysis of the findings was still underway. These findings will feed into legal research undertaken for us on a pro-bono basis by A&L Goodbody Solicitors. The survey findings and the research will assist us in developing recommendations for improving reporting mechanisms and investigative procedures for sexual harassment cases. The DRCC is one of a number of non-academic partners in the TCD Centre for Global Health CONTEXT (The COllaborative Network for Training and EXpertise in psychoTraumatology) project.

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The overarching goal of the project is to better understand the contextual factors at play in psychological responses to trauma, its prevention, assessment and treatment. Two of the project's doctoral researchers are based in, and are conducting their research, in the DRCC.

Using our own experience and expertise and the lived experience of our service users, we continually expand our knowledge and understanding of sexual violence. We use a range of communication tools, including our social media channels and website, to share our views and findings. During the course of 2018, we provided analysis to journalists, students and the general public on a number of issues including adequacy of services, treatment of victims by various services, the experience of victims in the health system, as well as in the justice system, sentencing and trials.

Working with others

Our connection to others is part of our strength. The DRCC is a committed member of the National Women's Council of Ireland and the Observatory against Violence against Women, which it houses. We are also fully engaged in our collaboration with other Rape Crisis Centres through the Rape Crisis Centres Forum, a collective of eight of the country's 16 Rape Crisis Centres. We also participated in the Turn Off the Red Light Campaign and in the Victims' Rights Alliance.

In 2018, the DRCC was a member of the Monitoring Committee for the Second National Strategy on Sexual, Domestic and Gender-based Violence and the Advisory Committee to Túsla on Commissioning. Our CEO Noeline Blackwell was a member of the Commission on the Future of Policing, which reported in September 2018.

Objective 5:

Building greater recognition in the law and throughout society on the key role of consent

Legal reform

During 2018, the DRCC responded to the call from the Oireachtas Joint Committee on Education and Skills for submissions on its review of sexual health and relationship education, including contraception, consent and related matters. We welcomed the opportunity to input into the work of the Committee given our strong interest in the topic and long history of building a framework for education in the area of sexual health and healthy relationships.

In our submission to the National Council for Curriculum and Assessment (NCCA) on its review of Relationship and Sexuality Education (RSE) in schools, we focused on how education about consent is essential for building healthy and respectful relationships, and should not be limited just to consent to sexual activity. We stressed how younger children can learn about trust, respect and communication, and that those ideas could be tied into a greater understanding and awareness of sexual consent as young people progress through the education system. We also pointed out that where consent does relate to sexual activity, it is important for young people to know and understand that even if they do consent, they are absolutely free to change their mind. The NCCA is due to publish its review in mid-2019.

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The new definition of consent contained within the recently commenced Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act 2017 centres on 'free agreement'. It sends out a clear message that, to be legally valid, consent must be negotiated and communicated between sexual partners. The DRCC submission to the Law Reform Commission on Knowledge or Belief Concerning Consent in Rape Law emphasised how the 'honest belief in consent' defence must be reviewed and reformed if it is not to undermine the practical benefits of the new definition. Throughout the year we provided briefings, insights and expertise to organisations and agencies that have sought our input in relation to consent. Assistance included inputs to policies they were drafting, scripts they were writing, and participation at talks, workshops and seminars. We continue to lead and combine with others to drive this topic forward.

We continued our public campaigning work in 2018, including lighting up the Mansion House to Turn Dublin Orange – part of the worldwide annual 16 Days of Action against violence against women campaign which takes place between 25 November and 10 December each year.

We combined with Tipperary Rape Crisis Centre and others to create a safe space at the Body & Soul Festival 2018, where we shared our understanding of consent with festivalgoers and identified that what most of them wished they had known when they were younger was how to communicate. Our #AskConsent badges were very popular and were much in evidence throughout the festival space.

Objective 6:

Increasing the incidence of reporting offences of sexual violence

Research and policy

We coordinated a joint submission with a number of our colleague Rape Crisis Centres to the Commission on the Future of Policing in which we collectively highlighted the need for specialist training and personnel to improve the detection and prosecution of sexual offences. The best way to safeguard both the care of victims of sexual crimes and the collection of early evidence is to ensure that all frontline Gardaí have thorough training in handling reports of sexual violence and to place the investigation of these crimes in the hands of dedicated, specially trained members of An Garda Síochána.

The service provided by An Garda Síochána to victims of sexual crime should to be delivered by a professional workforce equipped with the skills and capabilities necessary for policing now and into the future. Long before the Belfast rape trial, the DRCC has been concerned about how victim complainants are treated in court. The Minister for Justice and Equality's commitment to reviewing the prosecution process for sexual offences presented the DRCC with an opportunity to practically inform our submission to that review by consulting both survivors and a number of legal practitioners in order to obtain their expert insights. We made our submission to that review in December 2018 and expect a report from that review in the first half of 2019. Reform which takes account of a victim's rights throughout the entirety of the criminal justice process is most likely to advance justice and the rule of law for the benefit of society.

In making a submission to Sir John Gillen's review of serious sexual offences in Northern Ireland, we recognised the differences in some aspects of the legal process in that jurisdiction. And yet, similar to Northern Ireland, we know that more needs to be done in the Republic of Ireland, in order to reassure victims that the process through which they make a complaint of rape will be as fair to them as it is to the accused.

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Clearly, the system as it stands in both jurisdictions does not encourage this. Victims of sexual crime should be afforded every possible support during their journey through the criminal justice process, to ensure that not only their rights as victims of crime as well as all of the rest of their human rights are upheld.

A submission to the Legal Services Regulatory Authority (LRSA), which we again coordinated with a number of other rape crisis centres, recommended that all legal practitioners should be trained to deal professionally with victims of sexual violence. We also proposed that those involved in prosecuting, defending or otherwise bringing to trial cases involving sexual violence, undertake further specialist training to ensure that victims are not subjected to re-traumatisation.

Objective 7:

Facilitating victims/survivors in making their voices heard and promoting innovation in strengthening protection for victims/survivors of sexual violence

Advocacy – ensuring that the voice of survivors is heard

The DRCC advocates on behalf of victims of sexual violence to help ensure that they have access to responsive and sensitive services provided by law enforcement officials, medical personnel and the courts. We work with Government, non-profit organisations, academic institutions, and the general public to ensure that all available resources to prevent sexual violence are utilised. As previously stated, all of our work is informed by those who are experts because of their experience.

The verdicts of the Belfast rape trial opened up a public debate and highlighted the important role that Rape Crisis Centres play in the support of victims of rape and abuse. The DRCC issued statements and engaged in public debate where we noted the verdicts and highlighted the serious questions raised about the conduct of such trials and the rights of complainants, especially in cases where consent is contested. We also pointed to the need for much greater appreciation of respect for the dignity of others in light of the social media messages produced as evidence in that trial.

The protests which followed the trial both north and south of the border underlined the public's concerns about sexual violence and the treatment of victims, particularly in the justice system. From our experience over the years, through research and analysis, accompanying victims to court, listening to people on the National 24-Hour Helpline, and working with them in therapy, it does not surprise us at all that people are reluctant to report, and to follow through to giving evidence in court.

We make every effort to ensure that the voice of the victim is heard in the work we do. We have already reported on where we have asked those who experienced harassment to engage in our survey on sexual harassment. We use the issues and concerns we hear in various fora to inform all of our policy work. Our 2018 submission to the Law Reform Commission on its new programme of law reform focused on why we believe reform of the law would benefit victims of sexual crime; an examination of why so few victims of sexual crime make and/or complete their journey through the criminal justice process; and whether the process is one that supports the rights of this group of people.

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By conducting an audit of the existing system, identifying the difficulties that victims encounter on their journey through the criminal justice system, and what changes are needed in law to remedy those difficulties, we believe that the Law Reform Commission can establish a modern framework for the investigation, prosecution and sentencing of sexual crime in a better way to protect the rights of all those involved.

While we regularly heard privately from survivors through our work, we had the honour of hearing Lavinia Kerwick speak at the launch of our 2017 Annual Report. Thanks to her courage in 1991 in waiving her anonymity and her subsequent campaigning, the law was changed to allow victims to make a statement in court about the impact of the crime on them, and for the first time, prosecutors could appeal leniency of sentence.

Lavinia spoke about the loneliness of the victim in the court system and the need for change, and she has joined the DRCC in its campaign for law reform.

In our December 2018 submission to the Department of Justice and Equality on reform of sexual offence trials, we raised a number of issues which had been directly advised to us by survivors of sexual violence, as well as by a number of frontline workers in the justice system.

The impact of all we heard throughout 2018 informed our Pre-Budget Submission. We took the opportunity to remind Government of the need to reduce the prevalence of sexual violence and to improve the lives of those experiencing it. We pointed out how this work is inter-departmental in nature, with a number of Government Departments having a role to play in ensuring that necessary resources are dedicated to fostering and promoting societal change in relation to sexual violence.

Goal 3

To be a strong, sustainable organisation

This goal will be achieved through the delivery of the following objectives:

- **Objective 8:** Maintaining and further developing the sustainable financial base for our work
- **Objective 9:** Implementing a comprehensive and coherent communications plan
- **Objective 10:** Maintaining a robust and accountable organisational structure

Objective 8:

Maintaining and further developing the sustainable financial base for our work

In 2018, we continued our work to establish an ever more sustainable financial base. There was an unexpected but very welcome surge in income during March and April 2018 from text and online donations from the general public, resulting in an unbudgeted sum of €70,000.

This was clearly linked to public concerns about the treatment of sexual offences victims in our courts and, accordingly, this money was ring-fenced to better support those who are going to court or to Garda stations. The money will be used to support a part-time coordinator for three years to develop our pool of support personnel. As the accounts show, we have been able to better support and extend our policy work thanks to philanthropic funding. And, as a result of an increase in funding from Túsla, we have increased the numbers who could avail of our therapy services.

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The majority of our funding for the Helpline and Therapy Services comes from a grant from Túsla, which is in turn funded by the Department of Children and Youth Affairs. The DRCC commits to meeting certain targets in relation to service delivery in return for this funding, and it pleased that all commitments to the funder were met in full during 2018.

However, we must still depend on the generosity of the general public to supplement this funding as we attempt to keep pace with increasing demand for our services. The need for services, analysis, research, and general support is far greater than we can meet, and we will therefore continue to explore and seek additional funding to carry out our mission.

Objective 9:

Implementing a comprehensive and coherent communications plan

We continued to develop our communications capability during 2018. We commenced installation of a modern IT system in 2017 thanks to grant funding and donations. Work on that continues, with the objective of ensuring that we can communicate externally and internally as needed.

Objective 10:

Maintaining a robust and accountable organisational structure

The full DRCC board met on six occasions during 2018. The Audit and Finance Committee met on two occasions. A fundraising committee was also established. The DRCC complies with the Governance Code of practice for good governance of community, voluntary and charitable organisations for Type C organisations as described at www.governancecode.ie. In 2018, the DRCC undertook a full review of all aspects of the National 24-Hour Helpline and was gratified when the Helplines Partnership conducted an audit of all systems at the end of 2018 and awarded the DRCC its Quality Mark.

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) came into force on 25 May 2018. Like other organisations, we devoted significant time and attention to that issue, and we can confirm that all of our systems are fully compliant with GDPR.

The organisation met its targets for all funders during the course of the year, and provided reports as required. A new accounting package was installed in 2018, thereby upgrading a package which had become obsolete. The financial accounts attached give a detailed picture of the income, expenditure and activities of the organisation for 2018.

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FINANCIAL REVIEW

The directors report the following financial events during the year.

The financial results for the year ended 31 December 2018 are shown in the Statement of Financial activities on page 23 and are considered satisfactory by the Board.

Income is down 20% to €2,302,802. An analysis of the various income streams is included with the accounts as a supporting schedule. The main contributing factor to this decrease is the one off legacy income received by the charity of €1,021,528 in 2017, so excluding this legacy income is up on last year.

In accordance with the results, expenditure is up by 10% to €1,940,500. Apart from normal expenditure increases the principal items relating to this increase are wages and salaries increase of €77k which was the result of increased employees, there was no wage increase in the charity in 2018, consultancy fees increase of €16k, locums €22k and printing and postage increase of €10k.

RESERVES STRATEGY

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre has a responsibility to ensure that it uses the funds and resources it receives for its charitable purpose of supporting the services it provides. There are uncertainties around most sources of funding and resources. To this end, The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre has a reserves policy in place where reserves are to be maintained at a level which ensures that The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre core activity could continue during a period of unforeseen difficulty. A proportion of reserves are maintained in a readily realisable form.

In 2017 the directors made the decision to designate €1.464M to a designated reserve. The balance was comprised of €404,025 being the outstanding mortgage balance on the charity's head office at the 31 December 2017 and a sum of €1,060,638 being equivalent to six months operational expenditure. In the current year the Directors have updated the designated reserve to €1,513,720 an increase of €49,057 which is comprised of the outstanding mortgage balance at the 31 December 2018 of €380,750 and a sum of €1,132,970 being equivalent to six month operational expenditure based on the 2019 budget. The directors will review the level of the designated reserve on an annual basis.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANGEMENT

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre is a company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital. The organisation has a constitution. The directors are volunteers to The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre.

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre is committed to openness and transparency both within the organisation and externally with donors, funders, supporters and the public. The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre is signed up to the Governance Code and to the Guiding Principles for Fundraising, as first developed by ICTR.

New guidelines for fundraising practice and the Charities Governance Code were published by the Charities Regulator in September 2017 and November 2018 respectively. The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre is on the journey to full compliance with these new guidelines in additional to the original code.

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANGEMENT (Continued)

The Board of Directors are responsible for governance and developing and approving policies and strategies. The directors have responsibility for managing risk and are aware of the risks associated with the operating activities of the organisation. The key risks include operational and safety risks; financial risks; the ability of the organisation to guarantee sufficient funding from voluntary and other sources to maintain its activities; general economic factors and compliance with a range of legislation and regulations. The directors review these risks on a regular basis. The directors are satisfied that adequate systems of governance, supervision and internal controls are in place and that these controls provide reasonable assurance against such risks.

The internal control systems aim to ensure compliance with laws and policies and efficient and effective use of the Company's resources. They also safeguard the Company's assets and maintain the integrity of the financial information produced. Financial information is subject to detailed review allowing for continuous monitoring of the organisations operations and financial status.

Governing document

The organisation is a charitable company limited by guarantee, and not having a share capital incorporated in the Republic of Ireland under the Companies Acts 2014. As the company does not have a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as many be required not exceeding one Euro (€1).

The charity was established under a Memorandum of Association which established the objects and powers of the charitable company and is governed under its constitution and managed by a board of directors.

Directors and secretary and their interests

The directors do not hold any beneficial interest in the charity.

Recruitment and appointment of new directors

Directors are required to stand down at their third Annual General Meeting but may stand for re-election. However, no Director can serve for more than nine consecutive years.

Directors may appoint any person to be a Director so long as the total number of Directors shall not at any time exceed 15. Any Director appointed shall hold office until the next annual general meeting, at which point he or she will be eligible for re-election.

Induction and training of new directors

There is an induction pack for new Directors, which includes copies of the governing document and strategic plan, introduction of Board vision and remit, Board Director job description, Board Director declaration and confidentiality agreement, conflict of interest policy and Board Director code of conduct.

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANGEMENT (Continued)

Organisational structure

The Directors of the Dublin Rape Crisis Centre, who are also the organisation's only members, are responsible for the running of the organisation. The day-to-day running of Dublin Rape Crisis Centre operations is overseen by the Chief Executive Officer, Noeline Blackwell, to whom all staff report and who, in turn, reports to the Board of Directors. Other senior managers include the Head of Clinical Services, Angela McCarthy, Head of Education and Training, Leonie O'Dowd, Eimear Kehoe, office manager and Jordan Campbell, Strategic Communications and Business Development Manager.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors have identified that the key risk and uncertainty the charity faces is the risk of its funding being reduced and the consequent impact that this would have on the ability of the charity to provide its services.

The charity mitigates these risks as follows:

- The charity continually monitors the level of activity, prepares and monitors its budgets, targets and projections.
- The charity closely monitors emerging changes to regulations and legislation on an ongoing basis.

Internal control risks are minimised by the implementation of financial policies and procedures which controls the authorisation of all transactions and projects.

The charity has no currency risk and no credit risk. The charity has interest rate risk due to the fact that the charity has borrowings but the charity continues to work with its bankers to manage this risk.

The directors are aware of the key risks to which the charity is exposed, in particular those related to the operations and finances of the charity and are satisfied that there are appropriate systems in place to mitigate these risks appropriately.

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Name of charity	The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre (A Company Limited by Guarantee)
Charity number	CHY 8529
Charity registration number	20021078
Company number	147318
Address	70 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin 2.

The names of the persons who at any time during the financial year were directors of the company are as follows:

Ann Marie Gill
Aibhlin McCrann
Carol Keane
Cathy O'Donohoe
Grace O'Malley
Helen Jones
Keith Herman
Neasa Kane-Fine
John Fanning
Anne Marie James

Chief Executive and senior management to whom responsibility for the day to day management of the Charity is delegated

Chief Executive	Noeline Blackwell
Head of Clinical Services	Angela McCarthy
Head of Education and Training	Leonie O'Dowd
Office Manager	Eimear Kehoe
Strategic Communications and Business Development Manager	Jordan Campbell
Finance and HR Manager	Naomi Patton

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS (Continued)

Names and address of professional advisors

Auditors:

JPA Brenson Lawlor,
Brenson Lawlor House,
Argyle Square,
Morehampton Road,
Dublin 4.

Solicitors:

Kilroy's Solicitors,
69 Lower Leeson Street,
Dublin 2.

Management

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre is managed by a Chief Executive who is supported by: a Clinical Services Department, Education and Training Department, a Fundraising Department, Policy and Research, a Finance Department, and an Administration Department.

EXEMPTION FROM DISCLOSURE

The charity has availed of no exemptions, it has disclosed all relevant information.

FUNDS HELD AS CUSTODIAN TRUSTEE ON BEHALF OF OTHERS

The charity does not hold any funds or other assets by way of custodian arrangement.

Likely future developments

The charity plans to continue the activities outlined above in its objectives and activities in forthcoming years subject to satisfactory funding arrangements.

Events after the end of the financial year

There were no post balance sheet events which require disclosure.

Research and Development

The charity carried out any research and development relating to its activities during the year which was fully expenses, none was capitalised.

Political donations

The charity did not make any political donations during the year.

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

Accounting Records

The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records are the implementation of necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and the provision of adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the company are located at the charities premises, 70 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin 2.

Directors' compliance statement

The Board of Directors acknowledge that they have a responsibility to ensure that the organisation is fully compliant with their obligations under the Companies Act 2014. To this end, the audit and finance subcommittee review the internal controls in place on an annual basis. They confirm that:

- Adequate controls are in place in order to meet the obligations of the company,
- Appropriate arrangements and structures are in place that is, in their opinion, designed to secure material compliance with the company's relevant obligations.

Statement on relevant audit information

In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved in accordance with section 332 of Companies Act 2014:

(a) so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's statutory auditors are unaware, and

(b) each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

In accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014, the auditors, JPA Brenson Lawlor, will continue in office as auditors of the charity.

Approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by



Ann Marie Gill
Director



Keith Herman
Director

Date: 14 March 2019

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the surplus or deficit of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and surplus or deficit of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and directors' report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by



Ann Marie Gill
Director



Keith Herman
Director

Date: 14th March 2019

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Statement of financial activities, Statement of comprehensive income, Statement of financial position, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its surplus for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (Ireland) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that in our opinion:

- the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of our obligation under the Companies Act 2014 to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of director's remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of the Act

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: [http://www.iaasa.ie/Publications/Auditing-standards/International-Standards-on-Auditing-for-use-in-Ire/International-Standards-on-Auditing-\(Ireland\)/ISA-700-\(Ireland\)](http://www.iaasa.ie/Publications/Auditing-standards/International-Standards-on-Auditing-for-use-in-Ire/International-Standards-on-Auditing-(Ireland)/ISA-700-(Ireland)). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Thomas McDonald

Date: 14th March 2019

**for and on behalf of JPA Brenson Lawlor
Chartered Accountants
Argyle Square
Morehampton Road
Donnybrook
Dublin 4**

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (INCORPORATING AN INCOME AND
EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT)
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Designated funds €	Unrestricted funds €	Restricted funds €	Total 2018 €	Total 2017 €
Income:					
Donations & Legacies					
Donations	-	354,816	46,000	400,816	1,130,086
Fundraising income	-	354,892	-	354,892	238,004
Income from charitable activities					
Government grants	-	-	1,284,500	1,284,500	1,253,427
Education, Counselling & other services	-	198,702	47,860	246,562	240,630
Income from other activities					
Other operating income	-	15,960	-	15,960	15,960
Investment Income					
Interest received	-	72	-	72	1
Total income	-	924,442	1,378,360	2,302,802	2,878,108
Expenditure:					
Cost of raising funds	-	195,640	870	196,511	160,416
Expenditure on Charitable activities	-	171,532	1,318,317	1,489,849	1,357,906
Administration & other expenditure	-	192,929	69,212	262,141	244,565
Total expenditure	-	560,101	1,388,399	1,948,501	1,762,887
Net Income/ (expenditure)	-	364,341	(10,039)	354,302	1,115,221
Transfer to/between funds	49,057	(59,096)	10,039	-	-
Net movement in funds for the year	49,057	305,245	-	354,302	1,115,221
Reconciliation of Funds					
Total Funds Brought Forward	1,464,663	678,169	-	2,142,832	1,027,611
Total Funds Carried Forward	1,513,720	983,414	-	2,497,134	2,142,832


**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Total 2018 €	Total 2017 €
Surplus for the financial year	354,302	1,115,221
Total Comprehensive Income	354,302	1,115,221

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Notes	2018 €	2017 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	13	1,280,881	1,344,195
Current Assets			
Debtors	14	41,336	32,163
Cash at bank and in hand	20	<u>1,791,231</u>	<u>1,415,864</u>
		1,832,567	1,448,027
Creditors: amounts falling due within One year	15	<u>(89,069)</u>	<u>(83,765)</u>
Net current assets		<u>1,743,498</u>	<u>1,364,262</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		3,024,379	2,708,457
Creditors: amounts falling due after More than one year	16	<u>(527,245)</u>	<u>(565,625)</u>
Net Assets		<u>2,497,134</u>	<u>2,142,832</u>
Funds of the Charity			
Accumulated funds – unrestricted	21	983,414	678,169
Accumulated funds – designated funds	21	<u>1,513,720</u>	<u>1,464,663</u>
Total Funds of the Charity		<u>2,497,134</u>	<u>2,142,832</u>

Approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by


Ann Marie Gill
Director


Keith Herman
Director

Date: 14th March 2019

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018	2017
		€	€
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	28	418,606	1,199,965
Interest paid		(15,062)	(16,314)
Net cash flows from operating activities		403,544	1,183,651
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for tangible fixed assets	(4,845)	(91,448)	
Interest received	72	1	
Net cash flows from investing activities		(4,773)	(91,447)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Bank loan repayments	(24,749)	(23,499)	
Net cash flows from financing activities		(24,749)	(23,499)
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents		374,022	1,068,705
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		1,415,864	347,159
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year		1,789,886	1,415,864

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. General Information

These financial statements comprising the Statement of Financial Activities, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre for the financial year ended 31 December 2018.

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre Ireland is a charity limited by guarantee and having no share capital, incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The Registered Office is 70 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin 2, which is also the principal place of business of the charity. The nature of the charities operations and its principal activities are set out in the Director's Report on pages 1-19.

The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

Statement of Compliance

The company is a registered charity and hence the report and results are presented in a form which complies with the requirements of Companies Act 2014 and FRS102, although not obliged to comply with the Charities SORP, the organisation has implemented its recommendations where relevant in these accounts. The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

Currency

The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. Going Concern

The charity is substantially dependent on discretionary income to cover its operating expenses and to meet its stated objectives as stated in the director's report. Such income normally takes the form of grants, donations and other funding. The company has secured commitments for most of its funding for 2019. The directors believe that income will continue at an adequate level for the foreseeable future so that the company can continue in operational existence. In these circumstances the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

3. Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2014, although not obliged to comply with the Charities SORP, the organisation has implemented its recommendations where relevant in these accounts.

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Fund Accounting

The following funds are operated by the charity:

Restricted Funds

Restricted funds are to be used for the specified purposes as laid down by the donor/grantor. Expenditure which meets these criteria is allocated to the fund.

Unrestricted Funds

General funds represent amounts which are expendable at the discretion of the directors in furtherance of the objectives of the charity and which have not been designated for other purposes. Such funds may be held in order to finance working capital or capital expenditure.

Designated Funds

Directors can designate part or all, of the unrestricted funds for specific purposes. These designations have an administrative purpose only, and do not legally restrict the board's discretion to apply the fund.

Income

All income is included in the Statement of Financial Activities (SoFA) when the charity is legally entitled to the income after any performance conditions have been met, the amount can be measured reliably and it is probable that the income will be received.

Donations and fundraising income

Donations and fundraising income are credited to income in the period in which they are receivable. Donations received in advance for specified periods are carried forward as deferred income.

Grants and Donations

The charity receives government grants in respect of certain projects. Income from government and other grants are recognised at fair value when the charity has entitlement after any performance conditions have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably. If entitlement is not met then these amounts are deferred income.

Fundraising, education & counselling

Income is recognised when the event or service has taken place or been provided and the amounts can be reliably measured.

Donated Services and facilities

Where practicable, donations of goods and services are included in donations in the financial statements at their fair value. If it is impracticable to assess the fair value at receipt or if the costs to undertake such a valuation outweigh the benefits, then the income and associated expenditure is not recognised.

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Income (continued)

Donated professional services and donated facilities are recognised as income when the charity has control over the item, any conditions associated with the donated item have been met. The receipt of economic benefit from the use by the charity of item is probable and that economic benefit can be measured reliably.

On receipt, donated professional services and donated facilities are recognised on the basis of the value of the gift to the charity which is the amount the charity would have been willing to pay to obtain services or facilities of equivalent economic benefit on the open market, a corresponding amount is then recognised in expenditure in the period of receipt.

No amount is included in the financial statements for volunteer time in line with the SORP (FRS 102).

Investment income

Interest and investment income is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably, this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank.

Expenditure Recognition

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category. Expenditure is recognised where there is a legal or constructive obligation to make payments to third parties, it is probable that the settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

It is categorised under the following headings:

- Costs of raising funds;
- Expenditure on charitable activities; and
- Administration & other expenditure.

Costs of raising funds

Cost of raising funds includes expenditure directly associated with generating fundraising income, including attracting voluntary income and grant income.

Expenditure on charitable activities

Expenditure on charitable activities comprise those costs incurred by the charity in the pursuit of the charities objectives and in the delivery of its activities and services. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly such as wages and salaries and costs of an indirect nature necessary to support the delivery of its activities and services.

Administration & Other expenditure

Other expenditure represents the costs of administering the charity and those items not falling into the categories above.

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Income (continued)

Allocation of support costs

Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the charity but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Support costs include back office costs, finance, personnel, payroll and governance costs which support the activities and services of the charity. Support costs are allocated to expenditure on charitable activities. Costs relating to a particular project are allocated directly others are apportioned on an appropriate basis such as staff time.

Retirement benefit costs

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. Retirement benefit contributions in respect of the scheme for employees are charged to the income and expenditure account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme. The assets are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Differences between the amounts charged in the income and expenditure account and payments made to the retirement benefit scheme are treated as assets or liabilities.

Tangible fixed assets

All tangible fixed assets are initially recorded at historic cost. This includes legal fees, stamp duty and other non-refundable purchase taxes, and also any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, which can include the costs of site preparation, initial delivery and handling, installation and assembly, and testing of functionality.

A review for impairment of tangible fixed asset will be carried out if events or changed in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of any tangible fixed asset may not be recoverable. Shortfalls between the carrying value of tangible fixed assets and their recoverable amounts will be recognised as impairments. Impairment losses will be recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset systematically over its expected useful life, on a straight line basis, as follows:

Freehold buildings	-	2% Straight line
Computer equipment	-	20% Straight line
Furniture & equipment	-	20% Straight line

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

An amount equal to the excess of the annual depreciation charge on revalued assets over the notional historical cost depreciation charge on those assets is transferred annually from the revaluation reserve to the income and expenditure reserve.

The residual value and useful lives of tangible assets are considered annually for indicators that these may have changed. Where such indicators are present, a review will be carried out of the residual value, depreciation method and useful lives, and these will be amended if necessary. Changes in depreciation rates arising from this review are accounted for prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists, in which case they are measured at present value of future receipts discounted at a market value. Subsequently these are measured at amortised costs less any provision for impairment.

A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the agreement.

Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

Impairment

Assets not measured at fair value are reviewed for any indication that the asset may be impaired at each balance sheet date. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, or the asset's cash generating unit, is estimated and compared to the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in statement of financial activities unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss is a revaluation decrease.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents consist of short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade and other creditors

Trade creditors are measured at invoice price, unless payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate. In this case the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings, both assets and liabilities are initially recorded at the present value of cash payable to the lender in settlement of the liability discounted at the market interest rate. Subsequently loans and borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate model. The computation of amortised cost includes any issue costs, transaction costs and fees, and any discount or premium on settlement, and the effect of this is to amortise these amounts over the expected borrowing period. Loans with no stated interest rate and repayable within one year or on demand are not amortised. Loans and borrowings are classified as current assets or liabilities unless the borrower has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the financial year end date.

Deferred Income

The charity recognised deferred income, where the terms and conditions have not been met or uncertainty exists as to whether the charity can meet the terms or conditions otherwise within its control, income is then deferred as a liability until it is probable that the terms and conditions imposed can be met.

Some of the grants received are subject to performance related conditions or time periods, when these performance related or other conditions are met the deferred income is released to income in the statement of financial activities.

Employee benefits

When employees have rendered service to the charity, short-term employee benefits for example holiday pay to which the employees are entitled are recognised at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for that service. The charity operates a defined contribution plan for the benefit of its employees. Contributions are expensed as they become payable.

Financial Instruments

The charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgements:

Going Concern

The directors have prepared budgets and cash flows for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements which demonstrate that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern. On this basis the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Comparative Figures

Where necessary comparative figures have been regrouped on a basis consistent with the current year.

Taxation

No charge to current or deferred taxation arises as the charity has been granted charitable status under Section 207 and 208 of the Tax Consolidation Act 1997.

4. Income

All of the charity's income is generated in Ireland.

An analysis of the charity's income is as follows:

	2018	2017
	€	€
Tusla grants	1,237,500	1,141,627
Other grants	51,000	111,800
Fundraising activities	354,892	238,004
Donations	400,816	1,130,086
Education, counselling & other activities	242,562	240,630
Other operating income	15,960	15,960
Investment income	72	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,302,802	2,878,108
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

5. Other operating income	2018	2017
	€	€
Government grant income	15,960	15,960
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
6. Investment Income, other interest receivable and similar income	2018	2017
	€	€
Bank interest receivable	72	1
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
7. Interest Payable and similar expenses	2018	2017
	€	€
Interest payable	15,062	16,314
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
8. Surplus on ordinary activities before taxation		
Surplus on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/ (crediting):		
	2018	2017
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	68,159	66,449
Audit Remuneration (including VAT)		
-Audit Fees	9,225	9,225
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

9. Directors' remuneration and transactions

The Directors did not receive any remuneration or expenses from the charity.

Key Management Personnel

The aggregate total of Key Management Personnel salaries for the year was €286,932 in addition to €18,044 which was paid as employer contributions into pension funds on their behalf. Key management personnel include all heads of departments and the CEO.

10. Staff costs

The average monthly number of persons, full and part-time, employed by the company (excluding directors) during the financial year analysed by category, was as follows:

	2018	2017
Administration	2	2
Reception	5	5
Policy and Communications	2	2
Therapists	12	11
Volunteer Services	4	4
Telephone counsellors	9	9
Education	3	3
Fundraising	3	2
	<u>40</u>	<u>38</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2018	2017
	€	€
Wages and salaries	1,312,725	1,239,488
Social security costs	122,903	117,453
Pension Costs	71,307	73,284
	<u>1,506,935</u>	<u>1,430,225</u>

All the amounts stated above were treated as an expense of the company in the financial year. No amount was capitalised into assets. Holiday pay is not provided for as a liability at the end of the year as annual leave is not allowed to be carried forward unless exceptional circumstances arise.

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

11. Staff costs (continued)

The CEO's gross salary for the year (excluding employer pension costs) was €86,850 (2017: €86,850). Total pension costs for the year for the CEO were €13,020.

Including the CEO, the following number of employees received total employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) for the reporting period of more than €60,000:

Salary Band	2018	2017
€60,000 – €70,000	1	1
€70,001 – €80,000	1	1
€80,001 – €90,000	1	1

12. Retirement benefit schemes

Defined Contribution Schemes

	2018	2017
	€	€
Charge to statement of financial activities	71,307	73,284

Defined contribution scheme

The company operates a defined contribution scheme, 'Pension Scheme Fund', for its employees. The scheme is externally financed in that the assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

13. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold Property €	Short Leasehold €	Long Leasehold €	Fixtures & Fittings €	Total €
Cost or valuation:					
At 1 January 2018	1,214,833	5,396	477,234	417,029	2,114,492
Additions	—	—	—	4,845	4,845
At 31 December 2018	<u>1,214,833</u>	<u>5,396</u>	<u>477,234</u>	<u>421,874</u>	<u>2,119,337</u>
Depreciation:					
At 1 January 2018	48,597	5,396	372,433	343,871	770,297
Charge for financial year	<u>24,300</u>	—	<u>24,600</u>	<u>19,259</u>	<u>68,159</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>72,897</u>	<u>5,396</u>	<u>397,033</u>	<u>363,130</u>	<u>838,456</u>
Net Book Value					
At 31 December 2018	<u>1,141,936</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>80,201</u>	<u>58,744</u>	<u>1,280,881</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>1,166,236</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>104,801</u>	<u>73,158</u>	<u>1,344,195</u>

The freehold property relates to the property from which the charity operates from at 70 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin 2. The charity purchased this property in December 2015 at a cost of €1,214,833 and was part financed by a loan from its bankers in the amount of €450,000. The loan attracts an interest rate of 3.9%. The loan is repayable by way of 180 monthly instalments and is secured by way of fixed charge over the property at 70 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin 2.

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

14. Debtors

	2018	2017
	€	€
Funding receivable	25,388	-
Prepayments	15,948	32,163
	<u>41,336</u>	<u>32,163</u>

15. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2018	2017
		€	€
Bank loans and overdrafts	17	26,095	23,500
Trade creditors		1,998	10,220
Taxation creditors		33,826	24,841
Other creditors		1,375	9,217
Accruals		25,775	15,987
		<u>89,069</u>	<u>83,765</u>

16. Creditors: amounts falling due after more one year

		2018	2017
		€	€
Bank loans	17	354,655	380,654
Government grants	18	3,170	19,130
Deferred Income	19	169,420	165,841
		<u>527,245</u>	<u>565,625</u>

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

17. Bank loans

An analysis of the maturity of the bank loan is given as follows: **2018**
€

Amounts falling due within one year	
Payable within one year	<u>26,095</u>
Amounts falling due between 2 – 5 years	
Payable between two and five years	<u>99,000</u>
Amounts falling due after 5 years	
Payable after five years	<u>255,655</u>

In December 2015, the company obtained a loan from its bankers in the amount of €450,000 in order to part-finance the purchase of its registered office. The loan attracts an interest rate of 3.9%. The loan is repayable by way of 180 monthly instalments and is secured by way of fixed charge over the property at 70 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin 2.

18. Government grants

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

	2018 €
Balance at 1 January 2018	19,130
Government grants recognised directly in income	(15,960)
	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2018	3,170
	<hr/> <hr/>

There is no terms and conditions relating to this government grant.

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

19. Deferred income

	2018	2017
	€	€
Deferred Income	169,420	165,841

20. Components of cash and cash equivalents

	2018	2017
	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	1,791,231	1,415,864

21. Reserves and funds

	Designated Funds	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	€
	€		€	
Balance at 31 December 2017	1,464,663	678,169	-	2,142,832
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-	364,341	(10,039)	354,302
Transfer between funds	<u>49,057</u>	<u>(5,126)</u>	<u>10,039</u>	-
Balance at 31 December 2018	<u>1,513,720</u>	<u>983,414</u>	-	<u>2,497,134</u>

- **Restricted funds** refer to income received which is restricted for a specific purpose.
- **Designated funds** is comprised of the outstanding mortgage at the 31 December 2018 secured on the Lesson Street property, plus six months operating expenditure based on the 2019 budgeted expenditure.

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

22. Restricted Funds

	1 Jan 2018	Income	Expenditure	Transfer	31 Dec 2018
	€	€	€	€	€
Project					
Tusla	-	1,237,500	(1,247,539)	10,039	-
Bodyright Programme Training	-	22,000	(22,000)	-	-
CFI- Policy Officer	-	20,000	(20,000)	-	-
SATU	-	25,000	(25,000)	-	-
Other Projects	-	46,000	(46,000)	-	-
Bodyright Campaign	-	4,797	(4,797)	-	-
Energy for Generators Fund	-	5,000	(5,000)	-	-
CONTEXT	-	8,730	(8,730)	-	-
Sexual Harassment Survey	-	3,333	(3,333)	-	-
Hospital Saturday Training	-	6,000	(6,000)	-	-
Total	=	<u>1,378,360</u>	<u>(1,388,399)</u>	10,039	=

	1 Jan 2017	Income	Expenditure	Transfer	31 Dec 2017
	€	€	€	€	€
Project					
Other Projects	155,514	-	-	(155,514)	-
Tusla	-	1,141,627	(1,141,627)	-	-
BodyRight Campaign	-	2,399	(2,399)	-	-
National Lottery Grant	-	86,800	-	(86,800)	-
SATU	-	25,000	(25,000)	-	-
16 Day Campaign	-	4,000	(4,000)	-	-
A Family Trust	-	30,000	(30,000)	-	-
Total	<u>155,514</u>	<u>1,289,826</u>	<u>(1,203,026)</u>	<u>(242,314)</u>	=

23. Membership

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre is a company limited by guarantee not having share capital. Every member is liable for the debts and liabilities of the company in the event of a winding up, for such amounts as may be required but not exceeding €1 each.

24. Events after the end of the financial year

There were no post balance sheet events which require disclosure.

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

25. Related Parties

There were no transactions with related parties that require disclosure.

26. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments by the company as at the 31st December 2018 which require disclosure. (2017: Nil).

27. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities as at the 31st December 2018 (2017: Nil).

28. Cash generated from operating activities

	2018 €	2017 €
Surplus for the financial year	354,321	1,115,221
Loan interest	15,062	16,314
Investment income	(72)	(1)
Depreciation on tangible assets	68,140	66,449
Decrease/ (increase) in debtors	(9,173)	(15,817)
(Decrease) in creditors	(13,251)	(27,618)
Increase in deferred income	3,579	45,417
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total cashflow generated from operating activities	418,606	1,199,965
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

29. Grant Disclosures

The charity receives the following grants and are disclosed in line with the circular 13/2014:

	Name of Grantor	Actual Name of Each Individual Grant	Purpose for Which Funds Are Applied	Amount and Term of the Total Grant Awarded	The Amount of the Grant taken to final Income in Financial Statements	Amount of Grant deferred to 2018
1	Department of Justice	BodyRight Programme Report 2018	Cost of delivering BodyRight Programme Training events	€22,000 Term: 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018	€22,000	-
2	Department of Justice	Victims of Crime Grant	Funding towards the accompaniment to Garda interviews and Court Accompaniment for victims of sexual crime. Also, for funding for accompaniment at the Sexual Assault Treatment Unit.	€25,000 Term: 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018	€25,000	-
3	Tusla Child and Family Agency	Tusla	For the provision of the ongoing services of the charity.	€1,237,500 Term: 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018	€1,237,500	-

(g)

Employee Benefits, excluding Employer Pension Costs	Overall figure for Total Employer Pension Contributions
We do not provide any employee benefits other than Employer Pension contributions	€ 71,308

No capital grants were received during the year ended 31 December 2018.

30. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements and authorised them for issue on 14th March 2019.

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre (A Company Limited by Guarantee)
Management Information
(These pages do not form part of the statutory financial statements)

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)**

Appendix One - Incoming Resources

	Designated funds €	Unrestricted funds €	Restricted funds €	Total 2018 €	Total 2017 €
Income					
Donations and Legacies					
<i>Donations and fundraising income</i>					
- Donations	-	354,816	46,000	400,816	1,130,086
- Fundraising income	-	354,892	-	354,892	238,004
Total	-	709,708	46,000	755,708	1,368,090
Income from charitable activities					
<i>Government grants, education & counselling</i>					
- Grants	-	-	1,284,500	1,284,500	1,253,427
- Education, counselling & others	-	198,702	47,860	246,562	240,630
Total	-	198,702	1,332,360	1,531,062	1,494,057
Other income					
- Other operating income	-	15,960	-	15,960	15,960
Total	-	15,960	-	15,960	15,960
Income from Investments					
Interest received	-	72	-	72	1
Total	-	<u>72</u>	-	<u>72</u>	<u>1</u>
Total income and endowments	=	<u>924,442</u>	<u>1,378,360</u>	<u>2,302,802</u>	<u>2,878,108</u>

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)**

Appendix Two - Resources Expended – Charitable Activities

	Designated funds €	Unrestricted funds €	Restricted funds €	Total 2018 €	Total 2017 €
Salaries	-	70,000	1,200,026	1,270,026	1,199,770
Locums	-	-	36,761	36,761	14,544
Staff Training	-	-	3,926	3,926	5,360
Staff Pension	-	-	49,319	49,319	48,678
Rent	-	7,313	-	7,313	6,121
Power, light and heat	-	-	1,162	1,162	1,129
Repairs and maintenance	-	1,555	-	1,555	1,844
Printing and stationary	-	-	2,897	2,897	-
Telephone	-	-	2,385	2,385	1,951
Advertising	-	590	-	590	1,911
Travelling	-	3,007	-	3,007	10,669
Professional Subscriptions	-	250	-	250	135
Legal & professional	-	25,296	-	25,296	-
Context Costs	-	-	1,798	1,798	-
Consultancy fees	-	50,292	-	50,292	34,079
Interpreting services	-	-	4,838	4,838	6,776
Counselling Services	-	-	15,205	15,205	16,003
Refreshments	-	40	-	40	3,176
Sundry	-	13,189	-	13,189	5,760
Total expenditure	=	<u>171,532</u>	<u>1,318,317</u>	<u>1,489,849</u>	<u>1,357,906</u>

Appendix Two - Resources Expended – Cost of Raising Funds

	Designated funds €	Unrestricted funds €	Restricted funds €	Total 2018 €	Total 2017 €
Salaries	-	127,702	-	127,702	115,571
Staff pension	-	3,727	-	3,727	267
Telephone	-	-	870	870	405
Advertising	-	661	-	661	-
Travelling	-	80	-	80	-
Fundraising expenses	-	62,779	-	62,779	43,038
Bank Charges	-	618	-	618	-
Sundry	-	73	-	74	1,135
Total expenditure	=	<u>195,640</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>196,511</u>	<u>160,416</u>

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)**

Appendix Two - Resources Expended – Administration & other expenditure

	Designated funds €	Unrestricted funds €	Restricted funds €	Total 2018 €	Total 2017 €
Salaries	-	37,898	-	37,898	30,115
Staff Training	-	1,773	3,074	4,847	-
Staff Pension	-	18,262	-	18,262	24,339
Rent	-	5,751	-	5,751	4,276
Cleaning	-	773	-	773	1,254
Power, light and heat	-	-	7,350	7,350	7,095
Repairs and maintenance	-	19,695	-	19,695	22,193
Insurance	-	-	14,673	14,673	12,568
Telephone	-	-	18,706	18,706	17,726
Printing & stationery	-	8,670	15,954	24,624	16,574
Books and publications	-	-	-	-	1,845
Advertising	-	450	-	450	180
Travelling	-	2,120	-	2,120	1,870
Professional Subscriptions	-	898	-	898	2,548
Legal & professional	-	1,281	-	1,281	1,673
Counselling services	-	-	120	120	-
Audit fees	-	-	9,225	9,225	9,225
Refreshments	-	5,544	-	5,544	3,940
Sundry	-	6,449	-	6,449	4,275
Bank charges	-	49	110	159	106
Bad and doubtful debts	-	95	-	95	-
Bank interest	-	15,062	-	15,062	16,314
Depreciation	=	<u>68,159</u>	=	<u>68,159</u>	<u>66,449</u>
Total expenditure	=	<u>192,929</u>	<u>69,212</u>	<u>262,141</u>	<u>244,565</u>

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)**

Appendix Three – Segmented Accounts for TUSLA Child and Family Agency

	Total
	2018
	€
Grants received	<u>1,237,500</u>
Expenditure:	
Wages and salaries (including employers' PRSI)	(1,068,646)
Employers' pension	(41,637)
Locum fees	(36,761)
Insurance	(14,673)
Staff Training	(7,000)
Printing, postage and stationary	(18,850)
Light, heat and water	(8,512)
Bank charges	(110)
Telephone, internet and fax	(21,962)
Audit	(9,225)
Counselling	(15,325)
Interpreting	(4,838)
	<hr/>
Total expenditure	<u>1,247,539</u>
Deficit	<u>(10,039)</u>

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)**

Appendix Four – STATISTICS 2018

A NOTE ON THE 2018 STATISTICS

The information collected in these statistics relates to details disclosed by those callers and clients using the services of the Dublin Rape Crisis Centre during 2018. The primary aim of the Centre is to provide confidential support and information and for this reason our statistics have varying levels of detail. The value of the statistics contained within our report is that they tell of the experiences of the people who availed of our services.

1. Contacts with the National 24-Hour Helpline, Jan 2018-Dec 2018

DESCRIPTION	CONTACTS 2018
Total Helpline Contacts	13,367
Helpline Counsellors responded to :-	
▪ Counselling Calls	11,241
▪ Text Messages	1,040
▪ Emails	802
▪ Social Media	284
First Time Contacts	7,423
Repeat Contacts	4,330
Unknown	1,614

BREAKDOWN OF COUNSELLING CONTACTS BY TYPE

TYPE OF CONTACT	NUMBER
Counselling/Support	7970
Information	2276
Schedule Appointment	1356
Hang-up	863
Silent	357
Hoax	274
Abusive	120
Advocacy	69
Survivor Referral	44
Concern About Abuser	38

2. Contacts with the National 24-Hour Helpline, Jan 2018-Dec 2018

BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF ABUSE

TYPE OF ABUSE	% OF CALLS
Adult Rape	44.8%
Child Sexual Abuse	33.0%
Details Undisclosed	11.1%
Adult Sexual Assault	9.5%
Sexual Harassment	1.3%
Ritual Abuse	0.3%

These figures are based on the 79% of callers who disclosed their abuse

GENDER OF CALLER

GENDER	% OF CALLS
Female	77.3%
Male	21.6%
Other	1.1%

These figures are based on the 90% of callers who disclosed their gender

BREAKDOWN BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	% OF CALLS
Dublin	65.7%
Elsewhere in Ireland	34.3%

These figures are based on the 58% of callers who disclosed their location

BREAKDOWN BY AGE

AGE OF VICTIM	% OF CALLS
Under 16	2.1%
16 – 17	2.2%
18 – 23	15.0%
24 – 29	14.6%
30 – 39	19.6%
40 – 49	22.3%
50 – 59	15.2%
60 – 69	7.2%
70+	1.8%

These figures are based on the 61% of callers who disclosed their age

BREAKDOWN BY NATIONALITY

ORIGIN	% OF CALLS
Irish	96.5%
Rest of the World	1.8%
European Union	1.7%

These figures are based on the 83% of callers who disclosed their age

2. Contacts with the National 24-Hour Helpline, Jan 2018-Dec 2018

NUMBER OF CONTACTS PER HOUR

TIME (24 hour clock)	NUMBER OF CONTACTS
00:00 – 01:00	302
01:00 – 02:00	315
02:00 – 03:00	227
03:00 – 04:00	207
04:00 – 05:00	169
05:00 – 06:00	151
06:00 – 07:00	94
07:00 – 08:00	161
08:00 – 09:00	836
09:00 – 10:00	796
10:00 – 11:00	860
11:00 – 12:00	887
12:00 – 13:00	1157
13:00 – 14:00	865
14:00 – 15:00	890
15:00 – 16:00	908
16:00 – 17:00	778
17:00 – 18:00	725
18:00 – 19:00	485
19:00 – 20:00	505
20:00 – 21:00	548
21:00 – 22:00	590
22:00 – 23:00	504
23:00 – 00:00	407

This table shows the number of contacts made each hour by **all** callers in 2018

NUMBER OF CONTACTS PER MONTH

MONTH	NUMBER OF CONTACTS
January	572
February	564
March	762
April	734
May	588
June	663
July	568
August	585
September	590
October	657
November	620
December	520

This table shows the number of **first time contacts** made to the DRCC by month

3. Contacts with the National 24-Hour Helpline, Jan 2018-Dec 2018

The table below lists the various agencies and services helpline counsellors referred callers onto

Services and agencies referred to included	% of Calls
Other Rape Crisis Centres	40
Other Counselling Services	12
Gardaí / GNPSU / GVSO	9
Other medical Services	8
SATU	7
One in Four	4
CARI	4
Suicide Prevention Services	3
Túsla / Child Protection Services	3
Women's Aid / Domestic Violence Services	2
Mental Health Services	2
Legal Services	2
Addiction Services	1
Services for Men	1
LGBT Services	1
Children and Youth Services	<1
Crisis Pregnancy Agency	<1
Homeless Services	<1
Medical Council	<1
Ruhama	<1
Migrant Support Agencies	<1

4. Volunteer Services

ACCOMPANIMENT TO SEXUAL ASSAULT TREATMENT UNIT

In this period, DRCC trained volunteers attended the Sexual Assault Treatment Unit (SATU) with 211 victims. They carried out 48 days of court or Garda Station accompaniment with victims of sexual violence or abuse. In addition to the accompaniment service 15 victims were supported by phone, text and email.

OUTREACH AWARENESS TALKS

DRCC's trained outreach volunteers delivered 21 outreach awareness talks.

5. Counselling and Psychotherapy Service Provision, Jan 2018-Dec 2018

In 2018, our therapists provided a six-day counselling service from Monday to Saturday, in the DRCC on Leeson Street. In addition to the services offered in the main office in Leeson Street, outreach services were provided in Coolock, Tallaght and Dóchas Women's Prison.

CLIENT APPOINTMENTS SUMMARY

- A total of 5,564 individual appointments were made available by the Therapy Team in 2018.
- Of these, 4,228 individual client sessions were delivered in 2018. Allowing for cancellations and 'no-shows' deducted, this represents a take-up rate of 76%.
- Of the 4,228 completed sessions, 51.7% (N=2,187) were crisis appointments for men and women who had experienced a recent rape or sexual assault (recent refers to sexual violence experienced in the past six months).

- 48.3% (N=2,041) were assessment appointments for past rape, sexual assault and past child sexual abuse.
- Two one-day workshops: art therapy and self-care and a 6-week rape recovery group were facilitated by therapists during the year. The 246 group hours combined with the 4,228 individual hours gave a total of 4,474 therapy hours completed in 2018.
- Of the clients attending our service in 2018, 14 had a disability.

6. Counselling and Psychotherapy Service Provision, Jan 2018-Dec 2018

CLIENTS SEEN IN THE DRCC (including crisis and long term service)

DESCRIPTION	Number
Number of clients seen	582

GENDER OF CLIENTS USING THE SERVICE

GENDER	%
Female	89.7%
Male	10.3%

AGE OF CLIENT USING THE SERVICE

AGE OF CLIENT	%
16 – 17	3%
18 – 23	27.6%
24 – 29	15.3%
30 – 39	24.9%
40 – 49	16.5%
50 – 59	9.3%
60+	3.4%

BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF ABUSE

ADULT SEXUAL VIOLENCE

TYPE OF ABUSE EXPERIENCED BY OUR CLIENTS AS ADULTS	%
Rape	43.6%
Sexual Assault	13.1%
Marital Rape	2.1%
Aggravated Sexual Assault	0.8%
Sexual Harassment	0.6%
Suspected Drug Rape	0.4%
TOTAL	60.6%

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

TYPE OF ABUSE EXPERIENCED BY OUR CLIENTS AS CHILDREN	%
Rape	39.4%
TOTAL	39.4%

6.4% of clients disclosed that they experienced both adult rape and past child sexual abuse.

7. Counselling and Psychotherapy Service Provision, Jan 2018-Dec 2018

ANALYSIS OF ADDITIONAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE AND ABUSE EXPERIENCED BY CLIENTS, ALONG WITH RAPE, SEXUAL ASSAULT OR CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

The 356 clients who commenced therapy in 2018 disclosed 399 abuse incidents. 139 of them reported experiencing other forms of violence in addition to the main abuse. Collectively these 139 clients reported 196 incidents (49%) which included other forms of violence.

CATEGORY	% OF ALL INCIDENTS WITH ADDITIONAL VIOLENCE
Adult Rape/Sexual Assault	29%
Child Sexual Abuse	20%

VIOLENT INCIDENTS REPORTED BY CLIENTS WHO ALSO EXPERIENCED ADULT RAPE/SEXUAL ASSAULT

The types of violence experienced were:

TYPE OF VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED BY CLIENTS AS ADULTS	%
Physical Abuse	38.0%
Psychological Abuse	27.1%
Harassment/ Intimidation	18.7%
Trafficking	5.1%
Threat to Kill	4.3%
Prostitution	3.4%
Attempt to Kill	1.7%
Stalking	1.7%

Note: This table counts all instances of violence for each abuse incident

VIOLENT INCIDENTS REPORTED BY CLIENTS WHO ALSO EXPERIENCED CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

The types of violence experienced were:

TYPE OF VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED BY CLIENTS AS CHILDREN	%
Psychological Abuse	52.6%
Harassment/ Intimidation	25.6%
Physical Abuse	19.2%
Threat to Kill	2.6%

Note: This table counts all instances of violence for each abuse incident

8. Counselling and Psychotherapy Service Provision, Jan 2018-Dec 2018

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE VICTIM AND THE OFFENDER

RELATIONSHIP	CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE	ADULT RAPE/ SEXUAL ASSAULT
Parent	14.3%	0.7%
Sibling	7.1%	0.7%
Boyfriend/Partner	8.0%	19.7%
Other Relative	21.4%	1.5%
Other Known Person	41.2%	51.0%
Person in Authority	2.4%	1.8%
Stranger	5.6%	23.1%
Sex Purchaser	0%	1.5%

PREGNANCY

Female clients disclosed 13 pregnancies

OUTCOME OF PREGNANCIES	NUMBER
Became Pregnant, Parenting	9
Became Pregnant, Adopted	1
Became Pregnant, Fostering	1
Became Pregnant, Miscarried	1
Became Pregnant, Termination	1

9. Counselling and Psychotherapy Service Provision, Jan 2018-Dec 2018

Statistics provided in this section relate to 356 clients, who commenced therapy in the DRCC in 2018, where the reporting status was disclosed. It is worth noting that reporting and convictions in this context refer to clients seen by our service in the year 2018, although the reports and convictions may have occurred in the previous years.

REPORTING TO GARDAÍ

Of the 356 cases where the reporting status was known, 104 cases were reported to the Gardaí, a reporting rate of 29.2%

CASES REPORTED	% Of total cases reported
Recent Rape Cases	56.7%
Past Rape Cases	22.1%
Past CSA Cases	18.3%
Recent CSA Cases	2.9%

OUTCOME OF CASES REPORTED

Outcome information was known for 29 (28%) of the 104 cases reported.

<u>OUTCOME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Under Garda Investigation:	23
Went to trial:	4
Dropped by DPP / Client:	2
Outcome not disclosed:	75

Of the 4 cases that were tried, there was a conviction / guilty plea in all 4 cases.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE VICTIM AND THE OFFENDER

RELATIONSHIP	CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE	ADULT RAPE/ SEXUAL ASSAULT
Parent	13.0%	0%
Sibling	8.7%	1.2%
Boyfriend/Partner	13.0%	16.0%
Other Relative	17.4%	1.2%
Other Known Person	43.5%	55.6%
Person in Authority	4.4%	2.5%
Stranger	0%	21.0%
Sex Purchaser	0%	2.5%